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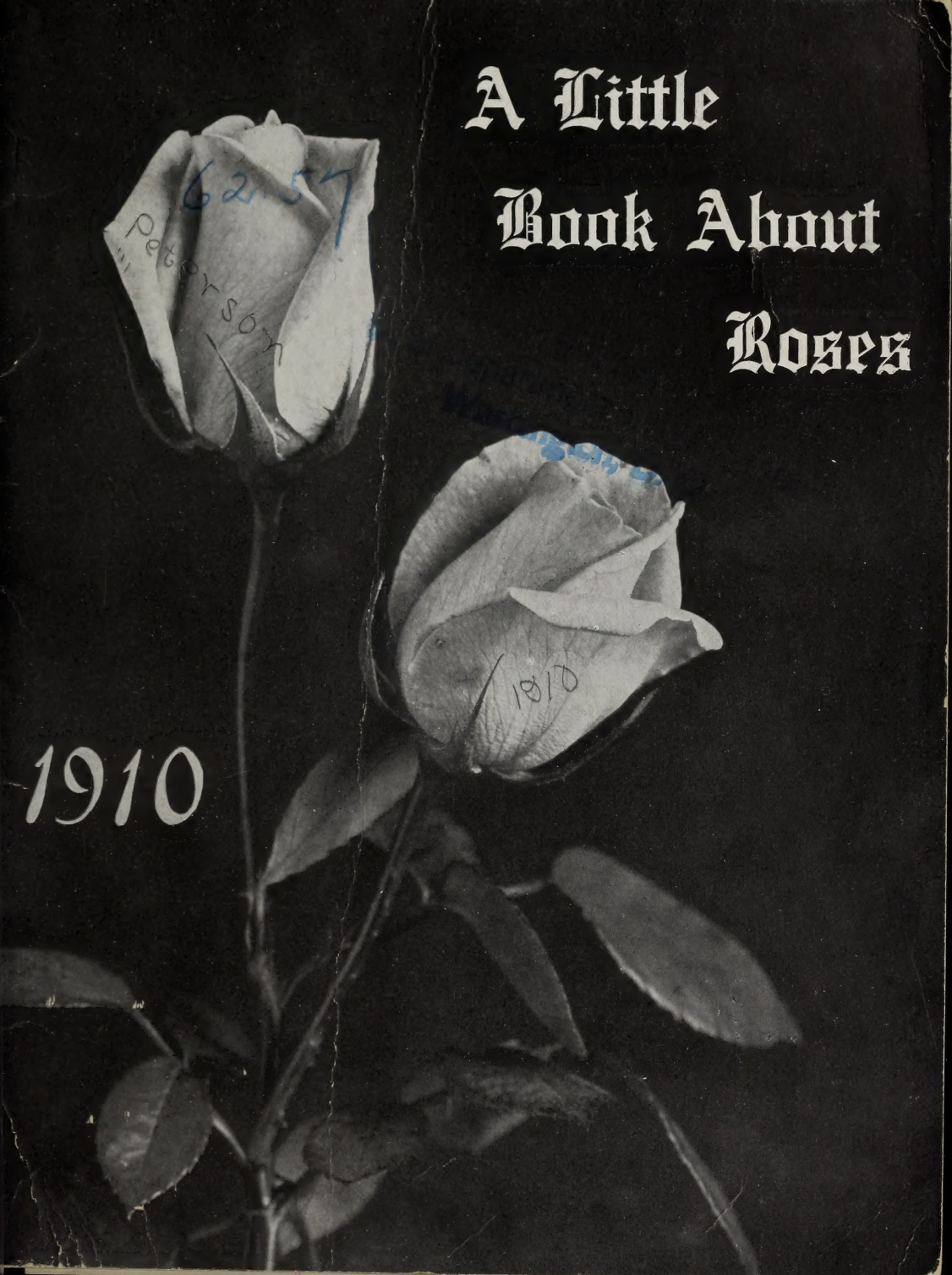
A Little
Book About
Roses
1910

Read Carefully Before Ordering.

Why you should order early. It is very much to your interest to have your order booked as soon after receipt of catalogue as possible.

On receipt of your order it is at once selected and placed in trench in cold storehouse, exactly as general stock is kept, where it remains until day of shipment. This not only assures you of receiving all the varieties you want, but the choicest stock as well. We can also give your order more careful attention than in the rush of the shipping season. Acknowledgment of the receipt of your order and remittance will at once be made.

Shipping Season. We begin shipping to Southern and Pacific Coast points in February. For greenhouse culture, when specially ordered, we ship at any time during winter. Northern shipping usually begins about April 1st, and continues into early May.

I ship by express, buyer to pay transportation charges. My roses, being dormant, require no soil about roots, are packed very lightly in moss, and are now entitled to a more favorable express rate than ever. To illustrate. The regular rate to St. Paul, Minn., is $4.50 per 100 lbs. Plants now go under the "General Special" rate of $3.00, and the charge for each parcel of plants is figured at this 100-lb. rate, with a minimum charge of 35 cents. Thus a 15-lb. box or bundle of plants to St. Paul would cost three cents per pound, or 45 cents; whereas the same weight of ordinary merchandise would cost $1.10, being sent under a graduated scale.

By express, I guarantee arrival of stock in good condition; by freight, buyer must assume all risk.

I can ship direct by Wells Fargo & Co. or U. S. Express, and via Erie; D., L. & W., or New York, Susquehanna & Western R. R. My nearness to New York City (16 miles) enables me to make quick connection with any shipping route.

Substitutions. Please state what is to be done in case some variety is sold on receipt of your order; whether you wish money returned or some equally valuable variety substituted.

No charge for Packing, except at 100 or 1,000 rate, when a minimum charge will be made to cover actual cost. No charge for delivery to transportation company.

Prices in this catalogue are net and as low as goods of like quality can possibly be sold at. Remember that there is scarcely any article of merchandise in which the quality may differ so widely as in plants.

Remittance may be made by Bank Draft, Express or P. O. Money Order, Check, or Currency in Registered Letter, same to accompany order. Orders amounting to less than $1.00 must be accompanied by 10 cents additional to cost of plants.

Open Accounts. Anyone desiring to open an account, who is unknown to me, will please furnish bank or business references, which, he must remember, will take some time to investigate. This is, unfortunately, a necessary business precaution. No account opened for an initial order of less than $10.00.

Guarantee. I guarantee that all plants sent by express will reach you in good, live, growing condition, but not knowing the handling or treatment they will receive, I cannot guarantee that none will die. My responsibility ceases when the plants are delivered into your hands. It will be found, however, that my stock is very much superior to so-called "guaranteed roses." Testimony on file proves this.

Complaints, if made immediately on receipt of goods, will be investigated. and, if due to any fault of ours, promptly satisfied.

A Personal Message

"If a man can write a better book, preach a better sermon or make a better mousetrap than his neighbor, the world will make a beaten pathway to his door."

This comparison of Emerson's may be a bit homely, but the sentiment involved has ever been a potent inspiration to me in my untiring endeavor to place this business at the top.

Some two or three years ago I sent a copy of this booklet without comment to some of the leading nurserymen, seedsmen and trade journals, and while I did not even ask for an acknowledgment of its receipt, I received in return quite a few comments. One of the oldest and highest class nurseries in the country said:

"You have evidently attained in a bound what others have striven in vain for for years."

One of the largest seedsmen personally wrote:

"I like your honesty and the personality which you have put into your catalog. I believe the time has come when the buying public will appreciate your efforts."

The leading florists' journal publicly said:

"Evidently the work of a man in love with his business."

When I started this business six years ago, after ten years of enthusiastic amateur devotion, I was told it would be business suicide to point out the faults of a rose and then endeavor to sell it. As an amateur I had myself become tired of the very long lists of roses generally offered, every one of which possessed only superlatives of excellence, and felt confident that there were a good many intelligent people who could, as I put it in an early advertisement, "sift the gold from the catalog dross." I am glad to tell you to-day that my judgment has been vindicated and that so long as I continue this business, will I continue to show you a rose's weak points as well as its strong ones. My stand on the J. B. Clark rose well illustrates this determination. Sent out as a Hybrid Tea, and every other catalog in America and Europe (as far as I could learn) offering it as such, *I* classed it as a Hybrid Perpetual; told you you would be disappointed if you expected it to prove an ever-blooming rose, and despite the fact that such statement must necessarily greatly curtail its sale. Last year I stood alone in this classification, but am satisfied that others must sooner or later follow my example.

Here it is my privilege to most earnestly thank all who have helped me, both morally and materially, to make this business what it is. In March and April, when my time must necessarily be almost wholly devoted to seeing that orders are properly filled and shipped, it is physically impos-

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sible for me to personally attend to correspondence as I would like, but believe me, I am exceedingly grateful and appreciative of the very kind "missionary" work so many of you are doing for me among neighbors and friends. This feature insures the financial success of my efforts. Advertising is costly and eats up most of the profits where goods are sold on such a narrow margin, and this year, relying upon the continued support of the many kind friends this business has made, we will do very little of it. I am always deeply conscious of and grateful for your interest and help, and if it continues I shall try next year to give you a bigger and better booklet. When your neighbor sends in an order stating that he does so on your recommendation you may rest assured that we will do our best for him, and if, in the strenuous rush of things, it is impossible for us to write you a personal letter of thanks, I know you will understand.

To him or her who is not fortunate enough to have a friend or neighbor who knows our roses and who perhaps sees this booklet for the first time, I would be glad to send a copy of a little pamphlet entitled "A Path To The Rose Buyer's Feet." This contains the experience of planters of our roses all over this country and Canada. They are a few of hundreds of like letters which have come to me absolutely unsolicited and which a high horticultural authority has pronounced the best and most enthusiastic he has ever seen.

This business was the outcome of ten years of enthusiastic amateur devotion to the outdoor culture of the rose. During that time I tried all sorts and conditions of roses obtainable here and abroad, and the plants I offer you to-day are the result of that experience.

Last winter a certain lady became interested in this booklet and ordered some roses for spring planting. She was a woman of wealth, accustomed to the luxuries which money can buy, and yet, last fall she wrote me a very enthusiastic and grateful letter saying, "My people tell me that they think I have gotten more pleasure out of the roses you sent me than from anything else I ever possessed." And please remember that this was the first season.

In the following pages I have made the way so plain that you, too, may experience the same pleasure during 1910. Would you not like to?

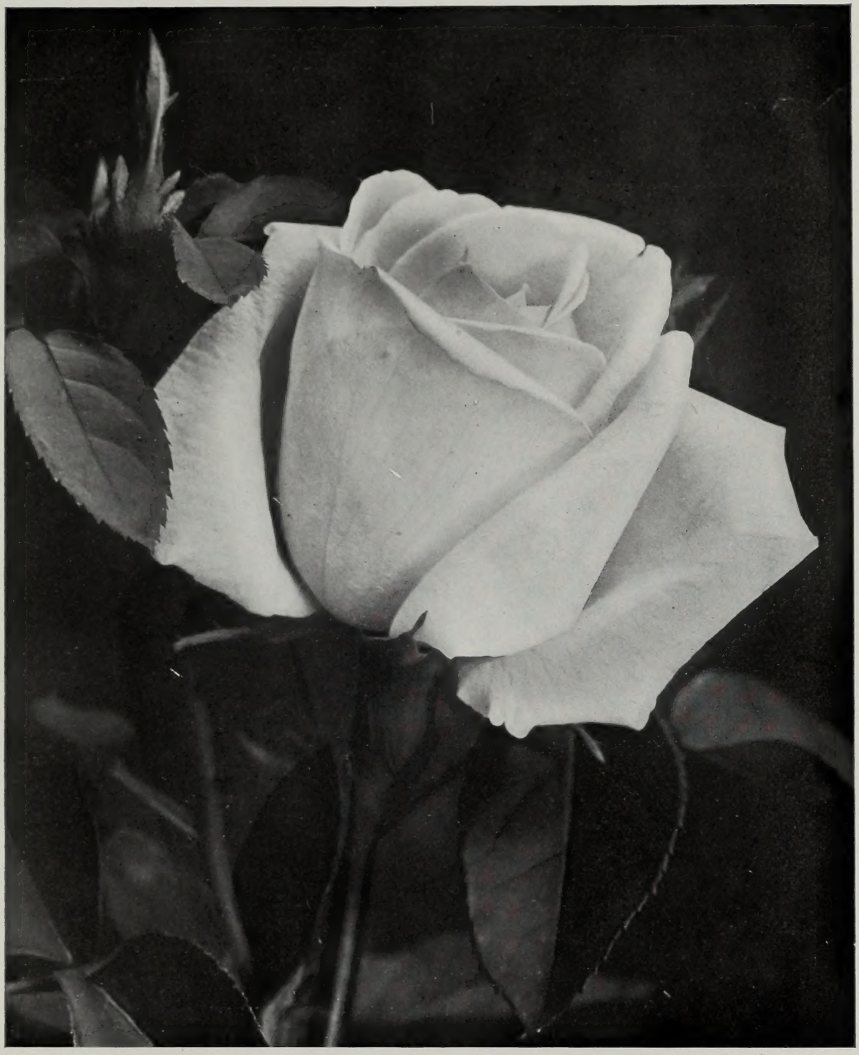
This little book is my only salesman. Every work it contains, except those quoted, was written by me. Every illustration it shows is a true photograph of the flower it represents. The coming of this booklet to you is the only appeal we shall make for your patronage this season. Will I get it or will the "other fellow" with extravagant promises—unnatural and often impossible colored pictures—and with more persistence in "following up" secure your order?

This *you* will decide—I have done the best I could and be honest with you.

Very faithfully yours,

GEO. H. PETERSON.

Fair Lawn, N. J., January 1, 1910.



FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI

"The Rose of the Century" just bursting its bud.

(See page 15)

The Rose

"The Queen of the Garden"

If Jove would give the leafy bowers
A queen for all their world of flowers,
The Rose would be the choice of Jove,
And reign the queen of every grove.
Sweetest child of weeping morning,
Gem, the vest of earth adorning,
Eye of flowerets, glow of lawns,
Bud of beauty, nursed by dawns;
Soft the soul of love it breathes—
Cypria's brow with magic wreathes,
And to the zephyr's warm caresses
Diffuses all its verdant tresses,
Till, glowing with the wanton's play,
It blushes a diviner ray!

—Anacreon (500 B. C.)

A Brief Historical Sketch

While little is definitely known of the origin of the rose as a family in the domain of flora, we are at least certain that it was in cultivation, and held in high esteem, some three thousand years ago. King Solomon makes several allusions to the rose in his various writings: "Let us crown ourselves with rosebuds before they be withered," and again, indicating the high estimation of this flower at that time, he says: "I am the Rose of Sharon and the Lily of the Valley." There is, I know, much question as to whether this "Rose of Sharon" was really a rose, but I like to think it was, and is it not a fact that several different species are found in Syria?

To find the rose definitely termed the "Queen of Flowers," we must, however, come a little further down the pathway of time to the period of early Grecian greatness. Homer (800 B. C.), speaks of the delightful perfume of the roses in the gardens of Macedonia.

To Anacreon (500 B. C.) we owe one of the most charming poems on the rose. It will be found at the head of this page. Sappho, the Greek poetess, who was unquestionably the greatest woman poet of antiquity, was at her best when singing of the rose, and it may have been she who first styled it "Queen of Flowers."

"Would Jove appoint some flower to reign
In matchless beauty on the plain,
The Rose, mankind will all agree,
The Rose the Queen of Flowers should be."

That the Rose occupied a very warm place in the hearts of the Greeks is very evident from the literature left to us, and how beautifully expressive is this regard alluded to in

"Homer praised its form of grace,
Horace its richly tinted face."

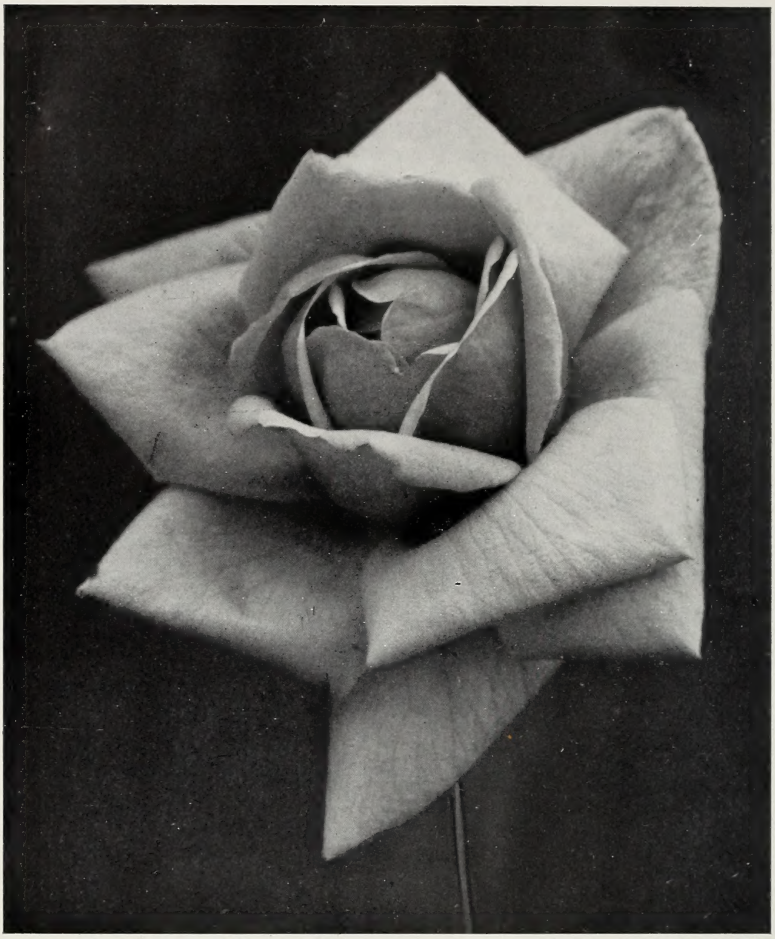
Greatly esteemed as it was by the Greeks, we find the early Romans no less appreciative. Virgil and Pliny make frequent mention of it, the latter devoting an entire chapter in his Natural History to roses. From the writ-

ings of these authors and others, it is evident that the rose, at least so far as quantity was concerned, was then much more largely cultivated than in our own day. This we assume from the many instances on record of the lavish use of this flower by the luxury loving Romans. Suetonius, in telling of a fete given by the Emperor Nero, relates how nearly $100,000 was spent for roses alone. Knowing, as we do, that Cleopatra and others were accustomed to strew the couches and floors with rose petals to a depth of several inches, we can readily credit Suetonius.

And with all their enthusiasm and love for the rose, it is probable that the Damask and Centifolia roses were the best they knew. Had they such massive blooms as Paul Neyron, such size and snow-white purity combined as in Frau Karl Druschki, such glowing richness as Etoile de France, or such exquisite buds as Killarney? I think not, and believe we are infinitely more rich to-day in this respect than their fondest dreams could possibly grasp.

In the Middle Ages the rose played a most important part in the history of both France and England. The "War of the Roses," bathing England in blood, brought to that flower a prominence never attained by any other. And it comes down to us of to-day, not the emblem of warfare, but symbolic of beauty, peace and purity, now as ever before unquestioned Queen.

MAD. CAROLINE TESTOUT (See page 22)



LADY ASHTOWN (See page 20)

Never before has there been such an age for the rose lover as this. The improvements that have been made in the many new varieties being yearly introduced, are really marvellous, and this year I am offering more sorts for the first time than ever before. These have proved their worth to a place in our select collection for outdoor culture.

The person of the most moderate means may now have an abundance of roses all summer and fall.

The Cultivation of the Rose

Location of Site

This, the first step, is important. The rose garden *must not* be situated under the branches of trees and *should* be placed well away from all tree and shrubbery growth, as the roots of these extend much further than their branches.

Select, if possible, an "open" situation, i. e., where the plants will get plenty of air and sunshine.

It is not necessary, nor even desirable, however, that there should be unbroken sunshine all day, especially during the summer. A southeastern exposure is probably the ideal one in which the garden will reach its fullest development, but the flowers will retain their dewy morning freshness longer (and it is in the early morning that the rose is at its best) if beds are placed where the morning sun is slow in reaching.

Soil

The ideal soil is what may be termed a clay loam. This is of an adhesive nature, but should be sufficiently porous to permit the ready drainage of surplus water. Any good garden soil, however, which will produce good vegetables, will, with proper fertilization, yield very fine roses. A too heavy soil may be improved by working in a little coarse sand and vice versa.

Fertilizers

This, while not a very pleasant topic or article to handle, is, nevertheless, a most important one. Animal manure, from one to two years old, is, where it can be obtained, the most desirable. Cow manure is generally preferred by rosarians. It can be used most liberally without any danger from burning; it is also most useful in holding moisture in the soil. Horse manure, when new, is very heating and should not be used while in this condition except as a winter mulch. Hog, sheep and chicken manure are also very useful. The last two should, however, be used sparingly.

Ground Bone is the most useful of the commercial fertilizers. This may be obtained in several degrees of fineness. My own practice is to mix fine bone meal, medium ground bone and coarse crushed bone. In this way I obtain both immediate and lasting results. This may be used separately or to supplement animal manures. After the beds are well dug, scatter the bone on the surface until the ground is nearly covered; then, with the use of a fork, it can be quickly and thoroughly mixed into the already fined soil.

Nitrate of Soda, an odorless article resembling a coarse, brownish, damp salt, is useful in promoting quick growth. It should be scattered thinly (about a good tablespoonful to a plant) on the surface after plants have leaved out. Where plenty of animal manure is available, it is generally best to let artificial fertilizers alone, for if injudiciously used, harm often results.

Air-slacked lime is also very beneficial. A large handful to the plant, scattered on the surface in early April and again in midsummer is usually very helpful, acting both as a sweetener of the soil and fertilizer.

Preparation of Beds

Where the *best* attainable results are desired, the beds should be "trenched" to a depth of 15 to 18 inches—i. e., the soil should be removed to that depth, well pulverized, mixed with from one-third to one-fourth of its bulk with well-rotted animal manure, and when returned should stand about three or four inches higher than surrounding soil. It will settle quickly at the first heavy rain. In a low situation, or where the water does

not quickly disappear after a rain, drainage will be necessary. This may be effected by removing another section of soil about 8 to 12 inches, and filling in with stones, broken bricks, or other similar substance, the smaller pieces on top and the whole given a coating of gravel or ashes to prevent the soil washing through. The soil taken out at this depth is, especially in the East, usually quite incapable of supporting plant life, and should be removed from the premises.

I Cannot Emphasize Too Strongly the Importance of Thorough Preparation of Soil. Do not leave the manure in layers or lumps, but break it up and mix until there are neither lumps of manure nor soil to be found. You will, of course, use the best obtainable soil for your rose beds. Two-thirds of your success is dependable upon preparation—we supply the other third in the right kind—our kind—of plants.

Planting and Pruning

Hybrid Perpetuals should be planted from 2 to 3 feet apart, the distance being governed by the space at one's disposal and the length of time the planting will probably remain undisturbed. Hybrid Teas will require about 1½ to 2 feet, and the Teas about 15 to 18 inches.

If the plant has been budded low (the point where branches first break out above root), say within two or three inches of root, the plant should be set so that junction of top with root stock is about one to two inches below surface of bed. This cannot be done with Holland or other cheaply grown stock, as there is usually a stem of 6 to 8 inches between root and bud. Were such a plant set as before directed, the root would be too deep, resulting usually in the death of the plant. The roots should be spread out, fine soil worked in around them and pressed firmly about the plant with the foot. After pressing soil firmly, draw a little soil over foot marks to prevent "baking." One good watering may be given after planting, but will not be necessary if soil is moist and planting is well and early done. Bear in mind that a dormant plant requires very little moisture.

Roses should be cut back severely when first set out, if planting is done in spring. My roses are partially pruned when shipped, and from one-half to two-thirds of wood should be further cut away on planting.

It is impossible to set an inflexible rule for pruning, but it should be borne in mind that the smallest wood should always be cut back shortest. If then, on an average, we leave the strongest growths 8 inches, the others from 3 to 6 inches, cutting out entirely the very weak and dead wood, pruning will be pretty well and safely done. It is well to observe the condition of the dormant buds when pruning and leave for the terminal bud a good stout unbruised one. Ordinarily, an outside bud should be chosen to make the leading shoot, but otherwise if the shoot to be operated upon is much out of the perpendicular. The cut should be made with a sharp knife or pruning shears about one-half inch above bud.

It frequently happens, as the season advances, that buds are pushing out near the tops of bushes when received, and the inexperienced amateur fears to cut these away. This should, nevertheless, be done, and the dormant buds below will then start into growth. The reason for such close pruning becomes apparent on a moment's reflection. Take a cane of a year's growth and it is always largest and strongest nearest its base. Here, too, the eyes, from which must come this season's blooming wood, are strongest, and were we to leave the canes long or uncut, these lower eyes would remain dormant, as growth is always most active at the highest point left of sound live wood.

The foregoing applies to newly set plants. In the autumn it will be found that some of the season's growths are from five to six feet high. As soon after heavy frosts as convenient, these should be cut back to about

three feet to prevent loosening of plant in soil by swaying and switching in wind. This also greatly improves appearance of garden in fall and winter. No further pruning should be done until March or when winter is over, and before growth begins. A thorough and close pruning should then be given *of the wood of the previous year's growth,* very much as directed for newly set plants. Last year's wood is easily determined by its lighter green and smoother appearance than is seen in older wood.

When to Plant

Dormant roses, of *all* classes, should be planted as soon as the ground is dry enough to crumble when worked after frost goes out in spring. Remember these roses are without foliage, and even the Teas will stand the ordinary freezing which may follow. Here, the same latitude as New York, the spring planting season usually opens in late March or early April. From Virginia southward planting may begin in February, and in fact we ship safely all winter long to far southern and Pacific coast points. Planting may, however, be safely accomplished in the South long after the usual planting season there is passed, as our plants remain dormant very late in the North. I would urge my Northern friends to plant as early as possible, as the size and quality of the *first crop* of blooms are largely governed by time of planting. Hybrid Perpetuals and other hardy roses may be planted to advantage in late fall, but I do not advise fall planting in the North of Hybrid Teas or Teas. A severe winter would operate more to the interest of the plant seller than to the planter. These will be easier to winter after a season's growth is made.

Diseases and Insects

Mildew This is shown in a grayish, crinkled appearance of the foliage, and usually occurs after cool nights and where the air drainage is bad. On its first appearance the affected plants and those surrounding should be dusted with flowers of sulphur (obtainable at drug stores). This application should be renewed in a few days and plants closely watched so that the disease is kept in check. This remedy acts more as a preventive than an immediate cure.

Black Spot A disease of a fungus nature appearing, as its name indicates, as a black spot on the foliage leaf, causing it eventually to fall. It rarely occurs in the early part of the season, and the Teas are almost, if not quite, exempt from its ravages. The best preventive yet known is a spraying in April before the foliage is developed, and again in late June, with "Bordeaux Mixture," but even this is uncertain and cannot be applied while plants are in bud, because of discoloration to foliage. This disease always begins with the foliage at the base of the plant and works upward. A close watch should be kept, beginning in mid June, and as soon as the spotted foliage appears it should be cleanly stripped from the stem, taking off as well two or three leaf stalks immediately above which, as yet, *seem* to be unaffected. This foliage should be carried well away from the garden. This, if thoroughly done, will usually stop or hold in check the disease. A careful watch should be kept, however, and the defoliating operation repeated when necessary.

Aphis or Green Fly

A sluggish, often wingless, little sucking insect which sometimes gathers in countless numbers on the tips of the new growths. Tobacco in some form will quickly dispose of them if used before they are too numerous, when it may require persistent efforts to dislodge them. Tobacco water, made by steeping tobacco stems in hot water until it has the appearance of strong tea, applied with a small sprayer, whisk broom, or, better yet, by bending down the affected branches into a vessel of the water, is a simple and effective remedy. Tobacco dust applied thickly when the foliage is moist will also prove effective. For those who have but a very few plants, a five cent paper of cheapest smoking tobacco will be sufficient to make about two gallons, or two-thirds of an ordinary water pailful.

Green Worm

The larvæ of several kinds of winged insects which feed on the foliage, may be quickly disposed of by an application of powdered white hellebore applied, while the foliage is moist, with a small powder bellows. This will, it is true, give the foliage a dusty appearance, but where a hose is available it can readily be washed off the following day, as, if fresh, it will have quickly and thoroughly done its work. Repeat every two weeks if necessary.

Rose Bug

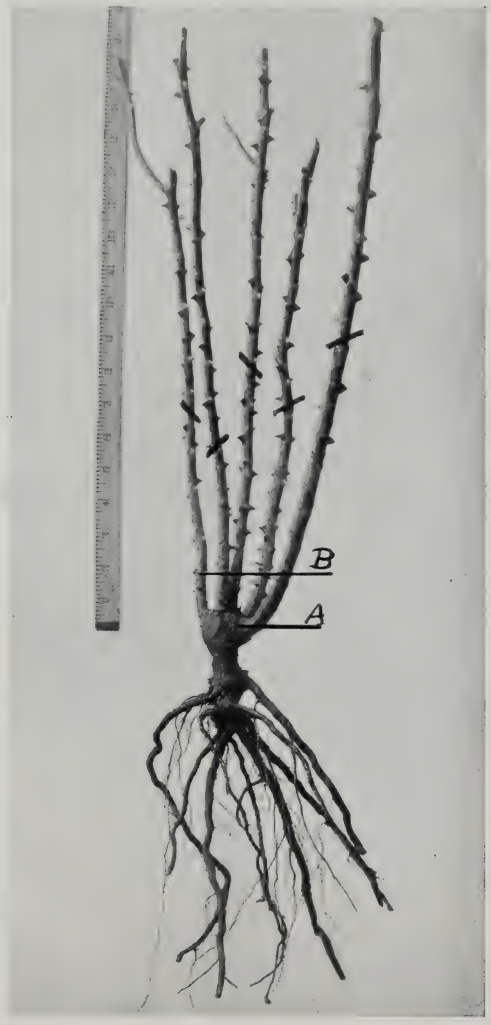
A familiar insect whose appearance is fortunately limited to about three weeks in early summer. In some localities, quite troublesome; in others, rarely so. A very stupid insect usually found feeding on the petals of white or light-colored roses, and when touched or jarred will, especially in the early morning, readily fall into a vessel containing a little kerosene. They seem to be almost impervious to poisons, and the above I have found to be the neatest way of disposing of them.

The reader should not allow the foregoing to discourage him, as, with a well prepared soil, strong, vigorous plants to start with, and a little watchfulness to nip in the bud any attack of insects or disease, he will have little to fear. It is the indifferent, indolent grower and the planter of greenhouse-grown roses that have been raised among tropical conditions, whose plants suffer severely. In our own exhibition gardens the only remedies or insecticides used are two or three applications each of tobacco dust and hellebore, annually.

Winter Protection

As strong dormant plants can now be had in the spring at moderate prices, this heading will not appeal to all. Many, however, cannot afford an outlay for roses each year, and to such we offer the best of our experience. The Hybrid Perpetuals are mostly hardy enough to withstand an ordinary winter without protection. Their vitality, however, will be conserved by some protection. Some coarse litter, cornstalks or evergreen boughs will, after a few inches of coarse manure have been applied to the beds, be all-sufficient. The tenderer varieties should, about December 1, receive in addition to the dressing of manure (which may be put on at any time after November 10) a good covering of leaves, which should be gathered as soon as they fall and stored. On top of the leaves some light evergreen branches are placed. Under such protection the tenderest roses should winter safely. Or a trench two feet deep may be dug in a well-drained soil, the roses dug up and laid into it, and the trench well filled with soil, covering tops as well as roots. As soon as the frost is out, dig

out and replant. Tender roses may also be wintered in boxes of soil in a cool cellar or heeled in in the floor (if of earth) itself. But two or three waterings will be required during the winter, just sufficient to prevent drying out.



A well budded, rooted, and branched Hybrid Tea Rose partially pruned as sent out and should be further cut back to cross marks on planting.
"A" indicates point of bud with root stock. "B" proper depth to plant.

CLIO (See page 15)

Budded or Own Root Roses--Which?

My Stock is Budded—Budded Low

An "own-root" rose is produced by inserting a cutting of rose wood in sand in greenhouse, when, if conditions are right, roots will in a short time be thrown out.

A "budded" rose is produced by inserting a dormant bud or eye of the variety wanted into a slit of the bark of a strong growing wild stock. The stocks most used for this purpose are Manetti, a most vigorous wild Italian brier, and Rosa Canina, the common wild Dog Rose of England.

In this country there is often a desire expressed for "own-root" stock. This desire, if not born of inexperience, is usually the result of experience with cheaply-grown imported budded stock.

I must confess that I started in myself with the theory that own-root stock was "it," but alas! how often are our most reasonable theories brushed aside by the strong, uncompromising hand of practice and of fact. As I saw my pet own-root roses outgrown, outbloomed, and, yes, outlived by well budded stock, I must confess I did not then enjoy the fact.

Briefly, in order to get a good top, it is essential that we have a strong root system below, and the cultivated rose, with few exceptions, does *not* make good roots, and many of our finest roses are quite worthless when so grown. Budded on a vigorous root stock, new life is infused into the bud, with the resultant effect of a much stronger growth and larger and finer flowers. In England, where outdoor roses are more generally grown to perfection than in any other country in the world, budded stock is almost exclusively planted. Obviously own-root stock can be produced more easily and cheaply than by the more slow and laborious process of budding, and in a greenhouse can be forced to a plant of considerable size, but when planted out will cease to grow and often die.

The Only Objection

The only objection which can be raised to budded stock is the possibility of the root sending up a "sucker" or shoot. If a rose has been properly budded and planted, this liability is reduced to a very small minimum, and such growth being so distinct both in wood and foliage from the cultivated rose, the merest tyro will readily detect it.

Dr. Robt. Huey, probably the most eminent amateur rosarian in this country, has so well expressed his opinion and experience on this subject in *Country Life in America* that by consent I add here a portion of his article:

"Garden roses can be obtained from the dealers grown in two ways, either on their own roots or budded on the Manetti or Brier. There is some difference of opinion as to the relative value of 'budded' and 'own-root' roses. The advocates of the latter declare that the wild wood will sooner or later choke and kill the budded growth. This point is well taken if we admit the necessity of permitting the wild growth to develop, but if planting has been correctly done wild wood rarely breaks out. If it does, as happens in exceptional cases, it can be easily distinguished and readily removed. The manetti suckers nearly always push up outside of the plant They are covered with minute prickly spines and bear seven serrated leaves instead of the usual number of five. If a shoot is suspected of being wild, remove the earth carefully and follow the shoot down to the point of union, if this is *below* the bud it is a sucker. Cut it off close and rub the wound with a little moist earth. Just one per cent. of the roses in the writer's garden pushed out wild wood last year, and this was speedily detected and cut away without any damage to the plants.

"This is probably the only valid objection that can be urged against budded roses; on the contrary, much can be said in their favor. They are much more vigorous, produce finer blooms, come into bearing sooner, and last just as long, if not longer. Budded roses give a fair amount of bloom the first season after planting, and each subsequent year adds to their vigor and beauty. In a bed of budded roses planted eighteen years ago, four have died, the others are still vigorous and healthy, although the soil has not been changed. Adjoining this bed, eight years since, twenty-four strong own-root plants of Ulrich Brunner were planted, nine of which have died, while of twelve budded Brunners immediately adjacent all are still flourishing."

The Stock I Send Out

is all large, two-year, outdoor-grown, dormant stock, which has received the natural winter rest, and in consequence is much more valuable than stock from greenhouse. They will begin to bloom liberally within two months from planting. The superiority of one such plant over a half dozen nurslings such as are sent out by mail, must be obvious to any intelligent person. And by two-year stock I mean that which has been grown outdoors *two full seasons.* I emphasize this, since some dealers call stock that has been propagated in greenhouse in fall preceding "one-year roses, and offer as "three-year" roses stock same age as mine, it being in its third year when sold. They are best described as "bushes," rather than "plants," and their roots are like those of young trees.

Size of Roses

H. P.'s, when dug in fall, run from 2 to 6 feet, according to habit of growth. For convenience and economy in handling and shipping, they are cut back to about two feet, and should be further pruned on planting, as directed on page 8.

H. T.'s run about 18 to 24 inches, and Teas 12 to 24 inches.

Prices of Roses

The prices of roses will be found at the head of each class, except in a few instances, where the price immediately follows description.

Varieties priced at.....	35c. each are $3.00 per 10; $25.00 per 100 40c. each are $3.50 per 10; $30.00 per 100 45c. each are $4.00 per 10; $35.00 per 100 50c. each are $4.50 per 10; $40.00 per 100 60c. each are $5.50 per 10; $50.00 per 100

To secure 10-rate, order 10 or more roses in lots of 5 of each *Variety* (not class).

To secure 100-rate, order 50 or more roses in lots of 10 or more of each variety.

Our roses are done up singly and in bunches of five and ten.

Please remember that all my roses, including newest novelties, are at least two years old and out-door grown.

See page 31 for list of extra large three-year bushes with prices, and page 30 for special Rose Collections.

BARONESS ROTHSCHILD (See page 15)

Hybrid Perpetuals

Under this head we find what are, perhaps, the most useful of all roses for permanent planting, combining, as they do, hardiness, vigor of growth and size of flower and bush with great variety. While so-called "Perpetuals," it will be found that after the heavy June crop, some continue to yield moderately, some give occasional flowers throughout the Summer, and some—must I say it?—none at all.

35 cents each except where noted. (See quantity prices on page 14)

ALFRED COLOMB (free to vigorous). **Lacharme, 1865.** Bright carmine-crimson, large and full, globular form; very fragrant. Large, fine foliage; wood green with few thorns. A fine old Rose.

AMERICAN BEAUTY—Syn. MAD. FERDINAND JAMAIN (vigorous). Deep rose, shaded carmine; very large globular flower, produced on long stiff stems, richly perfumed. The well known high-priced flower of the American florist. Requiring the highest skill to get it at its best under glass, it will generally prove a disappointment to him who expects much from it outdoors. **40c.**

ANNE DE DIESBACH (vigorous). **Lacharme, 1858.** A beautiful shade of carmine-pink; very large and full; moderately free bloomer; fragrant. One of the best of its class. Will be grown and appreciated by our grandchildren as it was by our grandparents a half century ago.

BARON DE BONSTETTEN (very vigorous). **Liabaud, 1871.** Velvety crimson maroon, large and full, strong branchy grower. A fine old very dark rose still quite popular.

BARONESS ROTHSCHILD (free). **Pernet, 1867.** Light pink, large to very large; very symmetrical, fine cupped form; lacking in fragrance. Wood short-jointed; foliage fine and in great profusion right up to flower. Faultless in bush, form and color of flower, this variety is deservedly very popular. (See cut, page 14.)

CLIO (very vigorous). **W. Paul & Son, 1894.** Flesh color, deepening in center; large, fine globular form; very free bloomer and distinct. An exceedingly strong grower, with fine large foliage, setting off a flower as beautiful as it is distinct. Wood closely set with thorns. Buds should be thinned. Easily one of the very finest of Hybrid Perpetuals. (See cut, page 12.)

EARL OF DUFFERIN (vigorous). **A. Dickson & Sons, 1887.** Rich velvety crimson, shaded with dark maroon; large and full; of delightful fragrance. This is one of the best dark roses we have. The blooms are very heavy, often borne on stems insufficiently strong to hold them up, and should be staked when in bud for best results.

FISHER HOLMES (moderately vigorous). **E. Verdier, 1865.** Glowing scarlet-crimson; an improved Gen. Jacqueminot, than which it is more full and a freer bloomer. Very nice fresh foliage. Blooms abundantly, with extra nice buds for cutting. A favorite here.

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI (very vigorous). **P. Lambert, 1900.** Large, long pointed buds, of first class form, opening to enormous flowers of absolutely pure snow-white. Outer petals often delicately marbled with carmine. Growth is exceedingly strong. No other rose of our generation has created such a furore among rosarians both here and abroad, and no mere word description of mine can begin to do it justice. In addition to the excellent qualities stated, it is one of the most prolific and continuous bloomers in the H. P. class. No one who grows roses can possibly afford to omit it. Also known as Snow Queen and White American Beauty. The greatest seller of all roses to-day. **40c.** (See cut on page 3.)

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT (vigorous). **Roussel, 1853.** Brilliant crimson, large, fragrant; not very full. Probably better known and more widely grown during the past generation than any other rose, and, while a rose of much merit, it is not, in my opinion, a great rose. Its adaptability to various soils and conditions will ensure its continued popularity, however, for many years to come.

HELEN KELLER (free). **A. Dickson & Sons, 1895.** "Rosy cerise," or bright pink; large, semi-globular in form; full and fragrant, with petals of great substance. A perfectly formed rose of great merit, as charming as it is distinct. Exceedingly floriferous.

HER MAJESTY (vigorous). **Bennett, 1885.** A flower of exceptional size and incomparable beauty. Color clear, satiny, rose pink. Plant mildews rather easily and is somewhat sparing of its matchless flowers. Offered in response to several requests, but I do not advise the beginner to plant it.

HUGH DICKSON (vigorous). **Hugh Dickson, 1904.** "A vigorous free grower and perpetual bloomer, with fine foliage; color brilliant crimson, shaded scarlet; large and fine form, with high pointed center, opening well in all weathers; very sweetly scented. Awarded the Gold Medal of the National Rose Society." This new variety has rapidly taken a place as one of the very best of red roses, but in our climate it is not "perpetual," as we see this quality exhibited in the Hybrid Teas. **45c.**

J. B. CLARK (very vigorous). **Hugh Dickson, 1905.** I know of no better way to convey the color of this rose than to state that it is practically identical with the old and universally known "General Jack," but here all comparison ends. To begin with, it is the strongest, ruggedest grower of any H. P. I know of, and why others continue to offer it as a Hybrid Tea is a mystery to me. It is also extremely hardy. The flowers are of enormous size with perfect pointed buds and come on exceptionally long strong stems, making it ideal for cutting; fragrant. Very fine large foliage, bronzy green while young. I am satisfied that this variety will far outrank all other hardy garden roses of its color. Stock fine but very limited this year. Not more than three to a customer. **75c. each.** (See cut, page 29.)

JOHN HOPPER (vigorous). **Ward, 1862.** Bright rose, with carmine center; large and full. A bushy grower, very hardy, and a standard garden variety. A really good rose, which is one of the first to open, demands little attention, and which personally I like very much.

LADY HELEN STEWART (vigorous). **A. Dickson & Sons, 1887.** Bright crimson, shaded with scarlet; large, full, and of fine form. Blooms produced on long, stiff stems. A fine sort, brighter in color than Fisher Holmes. Very floriferous and blooms very early.

MADAME VICTOR VERDIER (very vigorous). **E. Verdier, 1863.** Bright crimson; large, full, fragrant, and of splendid form. A rose possessing a good constitution, beautiful foliage, and still one of the best of its color. Has a tendency to bloom in clusters. Buds should be thinned if large individual blooms are desired.

MAGNA CHARTA (very vigorous). **W. Paul & Son, 1876.** Bright rose-pink; large, full and fragrant. Foliage and wood light green. A most excellent rose, easy to grow. The pink H. P. usually offered by florists in the early spring flowering in pots. While this rose is professionally known as a "Hybrid China," its bloom and habit of growth are very similar to the Hybrid Perpetuals, so I include it among the latter. Worthy a place in every collection.

MARCHIONESS OF LONDONDERRY (vigorous). **A. Dickson & Sons, 1893.** Ivory white; exceedingly large and perfectly formed flowers, with petals of great substance. A variety with beautiful foliage, producing its flowers singly and sparingly on very stout stems. A very distinct and superb rose, which should be given good, rich culture. This is a flower for the ardent rose-lover, and should be let strictly alone by the indifferent planter. **40c.**

MARIE BAUMANN (moderate). **Baumann, 1863.** Brilliant carmine-crimson; large, full, and of perfect form; very fragrant. A rose of considerable European reputation. Should be given high culture. The shoots are not strong, and should be staked while in bud.

MARSHALL P. WILDER (very vigorous). **Ellwanger & Barry, 1884.** Carmine-crimson, full and globular; very fragrant. Very similar to, if not identical with, Alfred Colomb, than which it is a much better grower.

MERVEILLE DE LYON (moderate). **Pernet, 1882.** White, center tinged with rosy peach. Very large, cup-shaped flower of handsome form. A seedling of Baroness Rothschild, and in habit of growth is identical with that parent.

ULRICH BRUNNER (See page 18)

MRS. COCKER (vigorous). **Cocker & Sons, 1899.** "Lovely soft pink, large full flower with high center, fine shell-like petals with a beautiful outline, hardy and vigorous grower, very free flowering, a distinct and valuable variety. Awarded Gold Medal National Rose Society." A rose not yet much known in this country, but which wins a warm place for itself wherever tried. I commend it strongly to you.

MRS. JOHN LAING (vigorous). **Bennett, 1887.** Soft pink; large, perfect flower, with petals of great substance, and of a most delicious fragrance. Produces its blooms on long, stiff stems of almost thornless wood, with large, beautiful light green foliage right up to the flower. Very hardy Possesses, in my opinion, more points of merit than any other rose for general planting. Fine as it is for garden effect, it is unequaled for cutting purposes. If a rosarian may love his roses, this is truly a rose of my heart. Plant a bed of it—a hundred if you can afford it—and you will be cutting roses until heavy frosts.

MRS. R. G. SHARMAN-CRAWFORD (moderately vigorous). **A. Dickson & Sons, 1894.** Rich, rosy pink, outer petals shaded with pale flesh; large, perfect flowers of imbricated form, coming on nice, clean, erect stems. A true perpetual bloomer. Awarded a gold medal by the National Rose Society of England. One of the very best and most persistent bloomers of the H. P. class. As distinct a rose as it is indispensable.

PAUL NEYRON (very vigorous). **Levet, 1869.** Deep rose; flowers very large (the largest of any yet in cultivation) and full; a good free bloomer. A strong, upright grower, with large, tough foliage; wood quite smooth. After the main blooming season is over in June, this variety will send up during summer and fall occasional stout 3 to 4 foot shoots bearing blooms which, in point of size, fragrance and beauty of foliage, equal the best "American Beauties" which the skilled florist can produce. Its immense size and strong growth make it exceedingly valuable to mass with Frau Karl Druschki. "The noblest Roman of them all."

PRINCE CAMILLE DE ROHAN (vigorous). **E. Verdier, 1861.** Deep velvety crimson-maroon; large and full. In intensity of dark coloring it ranks very high, and all in all is yet about the best very dark rose ever produced. Good bushy grower and free bloomer.

SUZANNE MARIE RODOCANACHI (vigorous). **Leveque, 1883.** Soft, rosy cerise. A large, well-formed, globular rose of great beauty and charm. Magnificent foliage. While not so highly perfumed as some others, this is a really grand rose, deserving more attention here than it has been getting. In England it has a great reputation. The richest colored pink rose in the H. P.'s.

TOM WOOD (vigorous). **A. Dickson & Sons, 1896.** Bright red; very large, full and perfectly formed flowers. An exceedingly fine free-blooming rose of easy cultivation. The color is unique, and it is one of the best "after" bloomers in this class.

ULRICH BRUNNER (very vigorous). **Levet, 1881.** Brilliant cherry red; of immense size (a seedling of Paul Neyron), fine form, fragrant, and flowers of great substance and lasting qualities. Wood and foliage very strong and disease resisting. Wood light glossy green and almost thornless. A very popular rose. (See cut, page 17.)

See single prices at the beginning of each class; quantity prices on page 14.

Special collections are offered on page 30 and three-year roses on page 31.

Hybrid Teas

In recent years this class has experienced more improvement—had more new varieties of real merit added to it than any other, until now it is generally conceded to be the most valuable of all for general outdoor planting.

The varieties of this class are originated, as the name implies, by intermingling the blood of the Tea Rose with that of another class, usually the Hybrid Perpetuals. By this method a rose is produced combining the constant blooming qualities of the former with the vigor of growth and hardiness of the latter. While quite hardy, they will all be benefited by light protection throughout the winter in the North.

Remember that you get flowers in this class as large as the H. P.'s, of exquisite and more varied style, **and get them continuously until the buds are frozen on the bush.**

40 cents each except where noted. (See quantity prices on page 14)

BELLE SIEBRECHT, syn. MRS. W. J. GRANT (free). **A. Dickson & Sons, 1895.** Rich, deep pink; large flowers, beautifully formed, of the ideal pointed type. Sweetly perfumed. Foliage glossy, of a leathery texture. Very free flowering. A really exquisite rose, in which perfection seems to have reached its goal, but, most unfortunately, the plant is not a strong grower.

BESSIE BROWN (vigorous). **A. Dickson & Sons, 1899.** Creamy white; very large, perfectly formed flowers of great substance, pointed, semi-globular shape. Very free blooming and sweetly scented. A Gold Medal rose, richly deserved.

BETTY (vigorous). **A. Dickson & Sons, 1905.** A much advertised Irish rose of unique coloring described as "ruddy gold, a coppery rose overspread with golden yellow." As a bud it is very distinct and beautiful, but this quickly opens to a flower almost single and worthless. Foliage very large and beautiful on new growths, which are very stout with large reddish thorns and grow with amazing rapidity. Not a beginner's rose. **60c.**

CHATEAU DE CLOS VOUGEOT (free). **Pernet-Ducher, 1908.** In point of coloring this is the most remarkable rose yet produced in this class. The color shades from the richest, glowing blood-red to almost black, with a velvet-like finish. Color is at its richest in September. A full rose, richly fragrant. This and Lyon-Rose, at our nursery this year (1909), received more attention and admiration from visitors than was accorded to any of the other new roses in our trial beds. Every rose lover should try at least a plant of this —a decided "novelty" in the truest sense of the term. **$1.00; 85c. each for 5 or more.**

DEAN HOLE (very vigorous). **A. Dickson & Sons, 1904.** "Silvery carmine shaded salmon; absolutely distinct, and by far the finest in its way of color; the growth is vigorous and branching; and very floriferous; flowers large, of great substance and fine form; a variety of great excellence, and useful for any purpose. Gold Medal, N. R. S." This rose is winning more prizes in England than any other sort, and is here well living up to the reputation it brings as a great rose. Heretofore our plants of this have not been as large as they should have been for so strong a grower, but this year we have some extra nice strong plants to offer. **50c.**

ETOILE DE FRANCE (very vigorous). **Pernet-Ducher, 1904.** Rich, glowing, velvety crimson, centering to vivid cerise; large and very full, most deliciously fragrant. Flowers come singly on long, strong stems, making it invaluable for cutting. Holds its color better in summer and lasts longer than any dark rose we have. During the past three years this has been the third largest seller on our list, exceeded only by **Frau Karl Druschki** and **Killarney. 45c.**

FLORENCE PEMBERTON (vigorous). **A. Dickson & Sons, 1903.** "Creamy white suffused pink, the edges of the petals occasionally flushed peach; flowers large, full, perfect in form, with very high pointed center. Awarded the Gold Medal, N. R. S., and a Silver Medal at Philadelphia, U. S. A. This is, beyond doubt, a magnificent rose." I consider this one of the very best all around outdoor roses that the Dicksons have given us. My early warm opinion of it is being everywhere sustained. **45c.**

GENERAL MAC ARTHUR (vigorous). **Hill, 1905.** Brilliant crimson; large, full and fragrant: fine. A home production which is winning friends yearly. **50c.**

GRUSS AN TEPLITZ (very vigorous). **Geschwind, 1897.** Velvety crimson, shading to scarlet center. An exceedingly strong grower, with beautiful plum-colored foliage. Cup-shaped, moderately full flowers usually coming in small clusters at the end of long stems. A very free and continuous bloomer, and very hardy, making it a great bedding rose. Its absolute hardiness, beautiful plum-colored foliage, and its very free and continuous blooming qualities, make this the greatest rose for massing and hedging we possess. A rose which the merest tyro cannot help but succeed with. (See cut, page 32.)

J. B. CLARK. (See under **Hybrid Perpetuals.**)

KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA (free). **Lambert and Reiter, 1891.** Creamy white, faintly tinted with lemon; large and full. An exquisite flower, possessing much style and a distinct magnolia-like fragrance. Fine glossy foliage. A royal rose, well deserving the name it bears. Exceedingly chaste and very popular. Give it your best soil and location.

KILLARNEY (vigorous). **A. Dickson & Sons, 1898.** Flesh, suffused with pale pink; large, pointed buds of exquisite style. Exceedingly rich in bud and half-blown state; opening to large, loose, semi-full flowers. Foliage strikingly beautiful. A continuous bloomer. This is one of the most meritorious roses we possess. The demand for it has been very great and still increases each year, an evidence of its general success and popularity. **45c.** (See cut, page 23.)

LADY ASHTOWN (vigorous) **A. Dickson & Sons, 1904.** In my opinion this is a superb rose possessing all the style of Belle Siebrecht, than which it is a softer (medium) shade of pink. The buds are exquisitely formed and pointed, opening to a full and perfect bloom. The growth is strong and upright, and all in all we find in it an ideal Hybrid Tea. The originators claim that it is "An ideal rose for any purpose, and one of the best we have ever raised." **60c.** (See cut, page 6.)

LA FRANCE (vigorous). **Guillot, 1867.** Delicate, silvery rose, large, full, and of fine globular form. Exceedingly fragrant, with a sweetness peculiar to itself. Very hardy and free blooming. A rose rarely requiring an introduction, as it is, next to Gen. Jacqueminot, probably the best known rose in existence, and its popularity never wanes.

LAURENT CARLE (very vigorous). **Pernet-Ducher, 1907.** Carmine crimson, very large to immense in size; moderately full. Good persistent bloomer. After two seasons of it in my trial gardens, I predict a great future for it. In the first place it is decidedly the strongest growing H. T. I have ever seen. It is by far the largest red rose of its class we have, and oh! the fragrance of it. The buds come perfect on very long stems ideal for cutting, and while the wide open flower is not so full or perfect as **Etoile de France,** I am satisfied that it will become even more popular for general planting than that variety. Withstood the winter (1908-09) here (northern New Jersey) perfectly without any protection. An ever-blooming red rose which both the beginner and expert may well rejoice in. **65c.; 60c. each for 5 or more.**

LYON-ROSE

LYON-ROSE (vigorous). **Pernet-Ducher, 1907.** "A very vigorous rose somewhat spreading in habit, with prominent thorns, excellent foliage of a rich reddish green. The flowers are generally borne singly, though occasionally two or three appear on the same shoot, beautiful, full, long buds tipped coral-red chrome yellow at the base. Flowers large and full with broad petals. Coloring superb, coral-red or salmon pink shaded with chrome yellow in the center, toning to a shrimp pink at the tips, a most happy and charming contrast of colors. Very fragrant." The above is the originator's description of what is, without doubt, one of the greatest rose novelties of to-day, and although our plants are, this year, considerably larger than last, I cannot call it a "very" vigorous grower after two years' test. Even in England, where a new foreign sort must face much criticism and jealousy, this rose has won its place by storm. It certainly is a rose of wondrous beauty and distinctiveness and which I strongly commend personally to you. **$1.00; 85c. each for 5 or more.**

MAD. ABEL CHATENAY

MAD. ABEL CHATENAY (very vigorous). **Pernet-Ducher, 1895.** Carmine-pink, shading to salmon. Nice pointed buds; very free flowering. The coloring of this rose is peculiarly rich and distinct, and I unhesitatingly pronounce it one of the very best outdoor (as well as indoor) Hybrid Teas.

MAD. CAROLINE TESTOUT (vigorous). **Pernet-Ducher, 1890.** Light salmon-pink; very large and perfect flowers, of globular form, seldom coming malformed. A superb rose, either as a show or garden variety. Given a rich soil, this variety will produce probably the largest and one of the most beautiful blooms of all the Hybrid Teas. The National Rose Society of England, commenting on this in its official catalogue, says "One of the very best for all purposes." (See cut, page 5.)

MAD. JULES GROLEZ (vigorous). **Guillot, 1897.** Clear china rose; nicely pointed buds borne in great profusion and continuously. Flower medium large and full. A sort that keeps "everlastingly at it."

MAD. MAURICE DE LUZE (vigorous). **Pernet-Ducher, 1907.** "A vigorous grower of erect branching habit; fine shining foliage with superb buds carried on long sturdy stems; flowers very large with broad petals and cupped. The color is charming, deep rose pink with cochineal and carmine center, reverse of petals paler in color. The progeny of Madame Abel Chatenay and Eugene Furst. A magnificent rose for exhibition, garden decoration and supply of cut flowers." While we have many pink roses, this fills a place not before occupied. The brilliancy of its color makes it stand right out, and the wonderful showing it constantly made during the dry period of last summer has won for it a favored place here. **60c.**

MAD. RAVARY (moderate). **Pernet-Ducher, 1899.** Very large full flower with long pointed buds. Color rich orange yellow. A magnificent rose, but the growth is poor.

MLLE. SIMONE BEAUMEZ (vigorous). **Pernet-Ducher, 1906.** The buds are well formed, pearly white, opening to a rich saffron-yellow center, a combination at once distinct and very beautiful. The growth is clean and strong with fine stems for cutting. A rose's vagaries was well exhibited by this sort here during 1909, when plenty of buds formed, but often the flowers failed to open. It was so exceptionally fine in 1907 and 1908 that I am hoping for a return to its matchless beauty in 1910. **60c.**

MRS. A. R. WADDELL (vigorous). **Pernet-Ducher, 1908.** A strikingly beautiful new rose combining red, orange and salmon, which Pernet-Ducher predicts will become exceedingly popular for outdoor planting as soon as known, and which he describes as follows: "Slender, well shaped bud of the deepest apricot, opening to a most graceful loose petalled flower of great elegance, moderately double, and, as the blossom opens, paling to orange salmon. A very vigorous and graceful grower, young shoots lovely purple, foliage excellent. A constant bloomer and especially beautiful in the cooler weather." A disinterested authority says of it: "A strong, rampant grower with foliage that is ornamental in itself; buds long and pointed, rosy scarlet, opening coppery salmon; large and semi-double, but a wonderful keeper. One of the showiest roses extant." **$1.00 each.**

MRS. G. W. KERSHAW (vigorous). **A. Dickson & Sons, 1906.** Flowers are very large and full and buds perfection in form; almost invariably borne singly on long upright stems, making it ideal for cutting. Color is a deep even rose pink, a trifle lighter than Belle Siebrecht. Splendid bloomer. A rose which, in my opinion, has a great future. **80c.; 75c. each for five or more.**

SOUVENIR DU PRESIDENT CARNOT (vigorous). **Pernet-Ducher, 1895.** Rosy flesh, shaded white; large pointed buds of superb form. Very free flowering. One of the very best of its class and color. On beholding this bloom it would seem that the very acme of perfection had been reached. In exquisite style and delicacy of coloring, surely nothing is left to be desired. A rose that should be in every collection.

VISCOUNTESS FOLKESTONE (very vigorous). **Bennett, 1886.** Creamy flesh. Fragrant and very full peony-like flower; of enormous size if buds are thinned out as they should be, as this variety is a most profuse and persistent bloomer. Superb in autumn.

KILLARNEY, the Exquisite (See page 20)

Teas

In this class, often termed "the aristocracy of roses," we find attained the highest ideal of delicacy, refinement and chaste beauty, combined with which is a most charming, subdued fragrance peculiar to itself. They do not at any time bloom *en masse,* as do the Hybrid Perpetuals in June, but their valuable characteristic of "keeping everlastingly at it" must strongly commend them to him who desires roses for cutting the season through.

The foliage, rather small, is "leathery" and glossy and quite resistant to disease and attacks of insects.

They are mostly tender, requiring winter protection in the North.

40 cents each except where noted. (See quantity prices on page 14)

ANNA OLIVIER (vigorous). **Ducher, 1872.** Rosy flesh and buff, variable in color. Extra pointed buds, of good size. A very fine outdoor sort. A good grower, with nice, bright foliage; quite hardy. Should be pruned sparingly.

BETTY BERKELEY (free). **Bernaix, 1904.** Deep blood-red shading to crimson-scarlet. Medium sized egg-shaped bud, fine foliage. A strikingly rich and beautiful new Tea. **50c.**

BRIDESMAID (free). **Moore, 1892.** Clear, bright pink. Nicely pointed buds, opening to full, fragrant flowers. The pink rose seen in every florist's shop in winter.

ETOILE DE LYON (vigorous). **Guillot, 1881.** Bright even sulphur-yellow; very large and full flowers of excellent form. One of the hardiest of the Teas. Strong grower with fine foliage. Long considered the best yellow Tea.

FRANCISCA KRUGER (very vigorous). **Nabonnand, 1879.** Coppery yellow, shaded with peach and rose. A medium sized, full and well-pointed flower, of beautiful style. A distinct and very desirable old bedding variety. Strong grower and prolific bloomer.

HON. EDITH GIFFORD (moderate.) **Guillot, 1882.** Flesh-white, shaded with cream and pink; moderately large flowers of exquisite form. A prolific bloomer and most excellent for both bedding and cutting. Its free-blooming qualities and perfect buds for cutting, make it a prime favorite here. One of the freshest of the Teas in early morning.

LADY ROBERTS (vigorous). **F. Cant & Co., 1902.** Rich apricot edged with orange and shading at base of petals to coppery red. Magnificent long pointed buds. Awarded Gold Medal. **60c.**

MADAME HOSTE (vigorous). **Guillot, 1887.** Pale lemon-yellow; large, superbly formed buds, opening to a full, perfect bloom. A free blooming, exquisite rose, which should be given high culture to bring it to its almost incomparable perfection.

MAMAN COCHET (vigorous). **Cochet, 1893.** Light pink, outer petals splashed with bright rose; very large pointed buds, exquisitely molded, petals recurving as they expand. For several years this has been in greater demand than any other Tea. Very hardy.

MARIE VAN HOUTTE (very vigorous). **Ducher, 1871.** Pale lemon-yellow, suffused with white, border of petals often tipped with bright rose; large, of beautiful form and fine habit. As an outdoor Tea this variety has long been in the front rank. Fine, strong grower and very hardy for a Tea.

MRS. B. R. CANT (very vigorous). **Cant & Sons, 1901.** Outer petals deep rose, inner petals soft silvery rose suffused with buff at the base. Flowers full, globular and fragrant. Awarded Gold Medal, N. R. S. **50c.**

MRS. EDWARD MAWLEY (vigorous). **A. Dickson & Sons, 1899.** Bright carmine, shaded salmon. Flowers very large, of splendid form and sweetly fragrant. Flowers freely. Another Gold Medal sort. **45c.**

SOUVENIR DE PIERRE NOTTING (vigorous). **Soupert & Notting, 1902.** Color apricot-yellow, shaded to golden yellow. Nicely pointed buds of medium size produced freely all season.

WHITE MAMAN COCHET (very vigorous). **Cook, 1897.** White, outer petals usually tinged with rose. A "sport" from Maman Cochet, and possesses all the beautiful characteristics of that famous sort, differing only in color. Unquestionably the best white outdoor Tea Rose we have. Grand in September.

WM. R. SMITH (very vigorous). **Shellem, 1907.** Our own country has at last achieved the honor of producing one of the very greatest—if not *the* greatest—of all outdoor everblooming roses. The general color effect is blush, gradually assuming a yellowish tint after being cut a day or two. The buds are exquisitely moulded (see cut on last cover page), opening to a very full and perfect flower. The stems are very long, with superb foliage, **absolutely disease proof.** The new growths are rich reddish, the foliage and wood changing to glossy green at maturity, with red thorns. Each strong growth usually produces four buds, three at the terminal and one lower down; all but the center terminal one should be pinched off. The vigor and constitution of this rose is simply marvelous. Has withstood several northern winters without protection. **"Jeannette Heller"** is this rose, and has no right to that name. Disinterested authorities claim that **"Charles Dingee"** is also this rose, but I have not yet flowered that variety. Knowing the interest and discussion this rose is bound to arouse, I personally spent several days in travel tracing it from the time it was named at a Philadelphia dinner party in honor of the head of the U. S. floral department at Washington back to the sowing of the seed in 1898 by an obscure florist, Richard Bagg, then at Bridgeton, N. J. I have known this rose, which is a seedling from Maman Cochet and Mad. Hoste, since the summer of 1905. **(On own roots). 60c.; extra selected, 75c.**

Climbing Roses

Under this head we find most of the various classes represented. As an ornamental plant for covering porches or verandas, side walls, pillars, fences, etc., they are unequaled, calling forth more admiration than anything else which can be similarly used. They require but little pruning. The Teas, Hybrid Teas and Noisettes should be taken down in the late autumn at the North and covered with soil. The others are hardy.

ARDS ROVER (Hybrid Perpetual). **A. Dickson & Sons, 1898.** Crimson shaded maroon. Large fine blooms; handsome foliage. A very distinct and desirable addition to this class. **50c.**

CLIMBING BELLE SIEBRECHT (Hybrid Tea). **W. Paul & Son, 1899.** A climbing form of the beautiful variety of same name. Vigorous, and one of the most desirable of the ever-blooming climbers. This and the next variety should not be planted in poor soil, or where they will be neglected. They're Royal Roses, and demand like treatment. **50c.** Extra heavy, **75c.**

CLIMBING KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA (Hybrid Tea). **A. Dickson & Sons, 1897.** (Also disseminated in this country by **Dingee & Conard Co.** as **MRS. ROBERT PEARY**). A strong climbing sport; identical with parent plant, except in habit of growth. (See "Hybrid Tea" section). Makes an exceedingly chaste pillar rose. A really great variety. **50c.** Extra heavy, **75c.**

CRIMSON RAMBLER (Polyantha). **Turner, 1893.** Bright crimson, small flowers produced in clusters. A rose of exceedingly strong growth, succeeding in almost any situation where a rose will grow. Quite hardy. The well-known, popular climber, and while it is very attractive and showy when in bloom, after June the foliage becomes rusty and unsightly, and the bush is anything but attractive during the remainder of the season. **(On own roots). 35c.** Extra heavy, **50c.**

DOROTHY PERKINS (Wichuriana Hybrid). **Jackson & Perkins, 1901.** Beautiful shell pink; fragrant and full, blooming in clusters in late June here. The most popular of all hardy climbing roses during the past five years, with the demand increasing each succeeding year. The growth is exceedingly strong, the foliage a glossy green, retaining its lustre all summer. It also seems impervious to disease and insect attacks. Hardy as an oak. Exceedingly valuable for training about pillars and along verandas, as the growths are very pliable. It is also very desirable as a cover for stone walls, embankments, fences and arbors. A much more remarkable addition to climbing roses than was Crimson Rambler, which created such a sensation on its introduction. It does not run to naked stems, as does that variety, but continues to send out new shoots from the ground each season, so that the bush is a mass of bloom from top to bottom. **(On own roots). 35c.** Extra heavy and bushy, **50c.**

FLOWER OF FAIRFIELD (Rambler). A European novelty described as an everblooming Crimson Rambler with a color of even greater brilliancy. I have not seen it flower, but it seems to be creating quite a sensation in Europe. A disinterested authority says of it: "Flowers in great profusion and continuously until fall. Superb." **$1.00.**

GARDENIA (Wichuriana Hybrid). Similar in habit and growth to Dorothy Perkins, but yellow in color. A prime favorite with Dr. Robert Huey, the famous amateur rosarian, on whose suggestion I have included it in my list. **(On own roots). 40c.** Extra large, **60c.**

LADY GAY (Wich. Hybrid). **Walsh, 1904.** An improved Dorothy Perkins. It has the same habit and color (shell pink) but the individual flowers seem more full and perfect. It also seems to be even a stronger grower; it certainly makes larger stock plants. An English criticism of it says: "Similar in all respects to Dorothy Perkins, but the flowers are larger and the color deeper in some instances, whilst in other plants the difference is scarcely distinguishable." **(On own roots). 40c.;** extra heavy, **60c.**

MAD. JULES GRAVEREAUX (Tea). **Soupert & Notting, 1901.** Very large full flower, long pointed buds. Color deep yellow with rosy peach center, very free flowering; strong grower. Superb. This will prove a great acquisition to Southern and Pacific Coast planters, and in the north where winter protection is given. **60c.** and **75c.**

MARECHAL NIEL (Noisette). **Pradel, 1864.** Deep golden yellow. Extra large, full and of fine form. It is conceded to be the finest yellow rose in existence. In the North, however, it is not a rose for general planting out of doors. Given a warm, sunny situation, the ardent cultivator, who "loves" his roses, should succeed in obtaining some of its matchless blooms. Quite tender. **50c.**

REVE D' OR (Noisette). **Ducher, 1869.** Deep yellow, medium sized buds of great beauty borne in profusion. A hardy yellow climber which will succeed almost everywhere. Met with very frequently all over continental Europe. **40c.**

A single plant of Dorothy Perkins, two years from planting, and left to ramble over the side fence of a city yard. From a photo sent me by a patron.

TAUSENDSCHON (Polyantha). **Schmidt, 1906.** Pink, varying from flesh to rosy carmine. Beautiful flowers (very large for this class) produced in large trusses; fragrant and very hardy. A stem of this is a bouquet in itself. Regarded very highly here. **50c.**

WHITE DOROTHY (Wich. Hybrid). **Cant & Sons, 1908.** A new sport from Dorothy Perkins, with which it is identical in every point except color, which is pure white. A great novelty. Awarded Gold Medal, N. R. S., and others. **$1.00.**

Moss Roses

These are valuable chiefly as buds, which are prettily covered with a moss-like substance—hence the name. Unlike most classes, they fail to respond, in the way of improvement, to the hybridizer's art, the Common Moss, which can be traced back more than three centuries, being still one of the best. They are very hardy, have but one season of bloom and exact but little care.

Being more susceptible to mildew than any other class, they should not be planted in a close, "stuffy" place.

35 cents each. (See quantity prices on page 14)

BLANCHE MOREAU (vigorous). **Moreau-Robert, 1880.** Pure white, large and full; beautifully mossed. A free-blooming variety.

COMMON MOSS (vigorous). **Origin uncertain; centuries old.** Pale rose; beautiful buds. Very popular.

CRESTED MOSS (vigorous). **Vibert, 1827.** Rosy pink; well mossed; fragrant and beautiful. Quite exempt from mildew.

SALET (vigorous). **Lacharme, 1854.** Light rose and blush; very pretty. One of the freest bloomers in its class.

Miscellaneous Roses

Here will be found a few of the choicest roses in cultivation, which are not included in preceding classes. All are hardy.

ANNIE MULLER—Polyantha—(vigorous). **Schmidt, 1907.** Called "A pink Baby Rambler." Grows about two feet high and produces large trusses of small rose-pink flowers slightly larger than "Baby Rambler." As the blooms open the petals recurve very decidedly. Blooms very freely and continuously. Would make a striking edging for walk or drive. **50c.**

BABY RAMBLER. (See Mad. Norbert Levavasseur.)

BLANC DOUBLE DE COUBERT—Rugosa—(vigorous). **Cochet-Cochet, 1892.** Large white, semi-double, fragrant flowers. Beautiful both in its long pointed buds and as an open flower, the golden stamens presenting a beautiful contrast with the snow-white petals. Very hardy and a free bloomer. One of the most desirable, superseding **Mad. Georges Bruant. 50c.**

CLOTHILDE SOUPERT—Polyantha—(vigorous). **Soupert & Notting, 1890.** Blush white, shaded with rose; variable. Flowers of medium size, very full, coming in clusters; always in bloom. When this rose is good, it is indeed charming, but it cannot stand wet weather. **35c.**

CONRAD F. MEYER—Hybrid Rugosa—(very vigorous). **Froebel, 1900.** Large flowers of a clear silvery rose color, resembling in bud the well-known La France rose. Very fragrant and good in every way. This is a very strong growing and interesting hybrid, differing radically in foliage and wood from its Rugosa parentage and giving us a flower much like a Hybrid Tea. Highly desirable. **50c.**

HERMOSA—Bourbon—(vigorous). **Marcheseau, 1840.** Bright rose. A little under medium size and moderately full; always in bloom. One of the most desirable for mass bedding, and of the easiest culture. **35c.**

MADAME NORBERT LEVAVASSEUR—Syn. BABY RAMBLER—Polyantha—(free). **Levavasseur, 1904.** A dwarf growing (15 to 18 inches high), ever-blooming Crimson Rambler, already very well known. Color fades out badly in summer, but is very rich again in early fall. It has very beautiful, glossy, disease-resisting foliage, and is very hardy. As a pot plant it stands pre-eminent, and its most valuable use outdoors is, in my opinion, as an edging for beds or walks. **35c.**

PERSIAN YELLOW—Austrian—(vigorous). **Willock, 1838.** Deep, golden yellow, moderately full flower. Wood a distinct chocolate-brown color. Foliage small, delicately scented. A very hardy garden rose. Established plants should be pruned very little. **35c.**

SOLEIL d' OR—Pernetiana—(vigorous). **Pernet-Ducher, 1900.** A most remarkable combination of orange, yellow and reddish gold. In its foliage and reddish-brown wood, the parentage of Persian Yellow is clearly shown. Where the disease known as black spot is prevalent, I would advise that this variety and Persian Yellow be planted apart from other roses, as they are easily affected and will spread the disease. **40c.**

SOUVENIR DE LA MALMAISON—Bourbon—(free). **Beluze, 1843.** Delicate flesh; large, very full and perfect camelia-like flower. Fine foliage. One of the oldest of roses, still unsurpassed in its class. **35c.**

J. B. CLARK (See page 16)

Rose Collections

The beginner, unacquainted with varieties, and who wants to start with a small collection, will find the following sorts to embrace the cream of their classes. The stock used in them is our best, and they are offered at a reduced price only because we are able to get them together in winter, when there is little else to do, and that we are willing to offer a special inducement to introduce the quality of our roses. Under these circumstances no changes in varieties can be made.

Best 12 Hybrid Perpetuals

Anne de Diesbach	.35
Baron de Bonstetten	.35
Baroness Rothschild	.35
Clio	.35
Frau Karl Druschki	.40
Lady Helen Stewart	.35
Marshall P. Wilder	.35
Mrs. John Laing	.35
Mrs. R. G. Sharman-Crawford	.35
Paul Neyron	.35
Prince Camille de Rohan	.35
Ulrich Brunner	.35
	$4.25

The Set For $3.75

Best 12 Hybrid Teas

Dean Hole	.50
Etoile de France	.45
Gruss an Teplitz	.40
Kaiserin Augusta Victoria	.40
Killarney	.45
Lady Ashtown	.60
La France	.40
Laurent Carle	.65
Mad. Abel Chatenay	.40
Mad. Caroline Testout	.40
Mad. Maurice de Luze	.60
Souvenir du President Carnot	.40
	$5.65

The Set For $5.00

Best 8 Teas

Anna Olivier	.40
Etoile de Lyon	.40
Hon. Edith Gifford	.40
Lady Roberts	.60
Madame Hoste	.40
Maman Cochet	.40
Marie Van Houtte	.40
White Maman Cochet	.40
	$3.40

The Set For $3.00

All three sets for $11.00

Three Year Old Roses

Where it can be afforded these very large bushes are highly desirable, as they will give maximum results at once. In June of the first year a bed of these will have the appearance of an old established one. I have often been told that my regular two-year roses are larger than other "three-year" stock, so my patrons may be assured that these special plants will prove a treat—that they are all I claim them to be—big, husky, vigorous bushes.

If ten or more plants are ordered, a discount of 10 per cent. may be deducted, and the purchaser may select as many or few varieties as desired. This applies to these three-year plants only.

Hybrid Perpetuals

Anne de Diesbach	$ .60
Baron de Bonstetten	.60
Baroness Rothschild	.60
Clio	.60
Frau Karl Druschki	.70
Gen. Jacqueminot	.60
J. B. Clark	1.00
John Hopper	.60
Magna Charta	.60
Marshall P. Wilder	.60
Mrs. John Laing	.60
Paul Neyron	.60
Prince Camille de Rohan	.60
Tom Wood	.60
Ulrich Brunner	.60

Hybrid Teas

Betty	.85
Bessie Brown	.65
Dean Hole	.75
Etoile de France	.70
Florence Pemberton	.75
Gruss an Teplitz	.65
Killarney	.70
Lady Ashtown	.75
La France	.65
Laurent Carle	1.00
Mad. Abel Chatenay	.65
Mad. Maurice de Luze	.75
Souv. du President Carnot	.65

Teas

Anna Olivier	.65
Etoile de Lyon	.65
Mad. Hoste	.65
Marie Van Houtte	.65
White Maman Cochet	.65

Conrad F. Meyer	.75
Persian Yellow	.60
Soleil d' Or	.65

Do not fail to note the worthy additions made to our list of Climbing Roses this year. Your porch, fence, screen, wall or rough terrace can now be made a thing of lasting beauty.

Cut your roses in early morning or in the evening

GRUSS AN TEPLITZ

A single shoot as plucked from one of our plants in mid-August

(See page 20)

The Peony

Madame Chaumy

IN the floriculture of our own time no other flower has seen such marvelous improvement, nor won so much popular favor, as the Peony, and it is deserving of even more attention than it is now receiving.

Its absolute hardiness, its simple culture and its permanency, together with the wondrous and varied beauty of its noble flowers, make the modern Peony the one flower of all when permanent plantings are considered. "Superb!" "Wonderful!" "Oh, how beautiful!" are some of the exclamations heard daily in the flowering season, and I must confess that temporarily, at least, my allegiance to the Rose wavers, as I, too, become enamored with the Peony's charms.

My entire time for years has been enthusiastically devoted to the Rose and Peony exclusively, and I know my flowers intimately. During this time I have tested several hundred varieties of Peonies, and yearly have thrown out many similar and other sorts which have failed to come up to the "Peterson" standard. As a result I offer you the cream of the world's best varieties in this flower as well as in Roses.

In early June of 1910 our Peony display will be much finer and more complete than ever before—superior to anything of its kind in America for the intending planter to visit.

There are many of my Rose patrons who know little or nothing of the modern Peony, and these I would specially urge to order a few of the finer sorts for 1910, with my assurance that there is a rare floricultural treat in store for you.

We ship Peonies in the fall only and issue annually on August 1st a catalogue of this flower, which is mailed on request.

GEORGE H. PETERSON, **FAIR LAWN, N. J.**

The use of this ORDER SHEET will insure the prompt and correct filling of your order.

Date Order Sent.....

NAME

No.

POST OFFICE ADDRESS

REC'D

STATE

SHIPPED

EXPRESS ADDRESS (if different from P. O.)

Amt. Enclosed

BY

SHIP ABOUT 1910

VIA EXPRESS

Quantities	Varieties	PRICE EACH	AMOUNT DOLLARS	AMOUNT CENTS
	HYBRID PERPETUALS	Two-Year		
	ALFRED COLOMB	$ .35		
	AMERICAN BEAUTY	.40		
	ANNE DE DIESBACH	.35		
	BARON DE BONSTETTEN	.35		
	BARONESS ROTHSCHILD	.35		
	CLIO	.35		
	EARL OF DUFFERIN	.35		
	FISHER HOLMES	.35		
	FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI	.40		
	GENERAL JACQUEMINOT	.35		
	HELEN KELLER	.35		
	HER MAJESTY	.35		
	HUGH DICKSON	.45		
	J. B. CLARK	.75		
	JOHN HOPPER	.35		
	LADY HELEN STEWART	.35		
	MADAME VICTOR VERDIER	.35		
	MAGNA CHARTA	.35		
	MARCHIONESS OF LONDONDERRY	.40		

FORWARD

MARIE BAUMANN	$ .35
MARSHALL P. WILDER	.35
MERVEILLE DE LYON	.35
MRS. COCKER	.35
MRS. JOHN LAING	.35
MRS. R. G. SHARMAN-CRAWFORD	.35
PAUL NEYRON	.35
PRINCE CAMILLE DE ROHAN	.35
SUZANNE MARIE RODOCANACHI	.35
TOM WOOD	.35
ULRICH BRUNNER	.35

HYBRID TEAS

BELLE SIEBRECHT	.40
BESSIE BROWN	.40
BETTY	.60
CHATEAU DE CLOS VOUGEOT	1.00
DEAN HOLE	.50
ETOILE DE FRANCE	.45
FLORENCE PEMBERTON	.45
GENERAL MAC ARTHUR	.50
GRUSS AN TEPLITZ	.40
KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA	.40
KILLARNEY	.45
LADY ASHTOWN	.60
LA FRANCE	.40
LAURENT CARLE	.65
LYON-ROSE	1.00
MAD. ABEL CHATENAY	.40
MAD. CAROLINE TESTOUT	.40
MAD. JULES GROLEZ	.40
MAD. MAURICE DE LUZE	.60
MAD. RAVARY	.40
MLLE. SIMONE BEAUMEZ	.60
MRS. A. R. WADDELL	1.00
MRS. G. W. KERSHAW	.80
SOUVENIR DU PRESIDENT CARNOT	.40
VISCOUNTESS FOLKESTONE	.40

FORWARD

TEAS

ANNA OLIVIER	.40
BETTY BERKELEY	.50
BRIDESMAID	.40
ETOILE DE LYON	.40
FRANCISCA KRUGER	.40
HON. EDITH GIFFORD	.40
LADY ROBERTS	.60
MADAME HOSTE	.40
MAMAN COCHET	.40
MARIE VAN HOUTTE	.40
MRS. B. R. CANT	.50
MRS. EDWARD MAWLEY	.45
SOUVENIR DE PIERRE NOTTING	.40
WHITE MAMAN COCHET	.40
WM. R. SMITH	.60 .75

CLIMBING ROSES

ARDS ROVER	.50
CLIMBING BELLE SIEBRECHT	.50 .75
CLIMBING K. A. VICTORIA	.50 .75
CRIMSON RAMBLER	.35 .50
DOROTHY PERKINS	.35 .50
FLOWER OF FAIRFIELD	1.00
GARDENIA	.40 .60
LADY GAY	.40 .60
MAD. JULES GRAVEREAUX	.60 .75
MARECHAL NIEL	.50
REVE D' OR	.40
TAUSENDSCHON	.50
WHITE DOROTHY	1.00

FORWARD

MOSS ROSES

BLANCHE MOREAU	.35
COMMON MOSS	.35
CRESTED MOSS	.35
SALET	.35

MISCELLANEOUS ROSES

ANNIE MULLER	.50
BLANC DOUBLE DE COUBERT	.50
CLOTHILDE SOUPERT	.35
CONRAD F. MEYER	.50
HERMOSA	.35
MADAME NORBERT LEVAVASSEUR	.35
PERSIAN YELLOW	.35
SOLEIL d' OR	.40
SOUVENIR DE LA MALMAISON	.35

ROSE COLLECTIONS

BEST 12 HYBRID PERPETUALS	3.75
BEST 12 HYBRID TEAS	5.00
BEST 8 TEAS	3.00
ALL THREE OF ABOVE SETS	11.00

REMARKS

Wm. R. Smith

The greatest new out-door everblooming rose of the day.

The above is an exact untouched photographic reproduction of the blooms just as gathered from my field last September. *(See "Tea Roses" inside)*